CONGRESS.

An Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3. In the Senate Mr. Cullom (III.) introduced a bill to reduce the postage on all letters for any point in the United States, and all drop letters after July 1 next weighing one-half ounce or less, to one cent, with an additional charge of one cent for every fraction of an ounce in ex-

Mr. Cameron (Pa.) introduced a bill to grant a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of the late Gen. David B. McKibbin.

Among the memorials presented was one by Mr. Hawley (Conn.) for Gen. O. O. Howard and others, representing the Association of Surviwors of the Eleventh Corps of the Army of the Union, asking Congress to suitably recognize the military service of Gen. Franz Sigel.

Mr. Hawley also reported a joint resolution from the Committee on Military Affairs nuthorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms and ammunition to the States of North and South Dakota, to enable them to protect themselves against the hostile Indians.

Mr. Voorbees (Ind.) in an impassioned address, said there was blood-guiltiness somewhere in the administration of Indian affairs, and he inveighed against the policy pursued by the Government regarding the Indians, saying that if they would send food and clothing to the ghost dances, they would become quiet, but while starving, he did not blame them for up-

Mr. Dawes (Mass.), the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, defended the policy of the Government in dealing with the Indians, and characterized Mr. Voorbees's remarks as bombast. The discussion of the Indian troubles continued until the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, when the resolution went over and the election bill was taken up and discussed by Mr. Gray (Del.) and Turple (Ind.) against the measure, Mr. Hoar (Mass.) defending the bill.

The Senate adjourned at 3:30 p. m. In the House the copyright bill was taken up and consumed most of the day. As there is no politics in the measure members of both parties were pretty evenly divided for and against the bill. The bill was passed by a vote

of 139 to 95. Mr. Beiknap (Mich.) introduced a bill to limit to \$1 the fee which any person may receive for prosecuting a claim for increase of pension. The maximum fee at present is \$10. Mr. Lane (III.) called up a bill to amend the Revised Statutes so as to make the "gnardian, conservator, or other person acting in a fiduclary capacity " liable for misuse or embezzlement of pension money of minors. At present the law applies only to "guardiens," and in *pmc States us such person is known.

Considerable opposition was developed on the Democratic side, Mr. Springer (III.), Mr. Spinola (N. Y.) and Mr. Vaux (Pa.) speaking position on the ground that it took away from the State courts jurisdiction properly belong ing to them under the ordinary law relating to embezzlements, and would result in conflict of Jurisdiction between State and Federal courts, Mr. Spinola (N. Y.) favored the repeal of the Blatute and not its amendment. A motion to refer the bill to the Committee

on Judiciary was lost-yeas, 88; nays, 101. The House then, at 4:35, adjourned. THURSDAY, DEC. 4.

In the Senate Mr. Quay (Pa.) introduced a bill granting to all persons whose names are The Committee then rose, the bill was passed, now on the pension list, or may be hereafter | and the House adjourned at 5 p. m. placed on it, who have lost both eyes or both feet, or who are otherwise totally disabled, a pension of \$100 a month. Also to all persons who have lost an arm at the shoulder joint or a leg at the hip joint a pension of \$60 a month. titled to \$50 a month.

The bill provides further that persons who | the United States.

Vest (Mo.) and Morgan (Ala.), and the resolu- day. tion was pursed.

The election bill was then taken up, and Mr. Pugh (Ain.) addressed the Senate in oppohis remarks several bills were taken up and Commissioners shall constitute a quorum. passed, and after a brief Executive session the Senate, at 4:45 p. m., adjourned.

In the House the unfinished business in the emisezziement of the pensions of a ward. The to a long discussion. previous question was ordered-yeas 113, nays

92-and the bill was passed. On motion of Mr. Morrow (Cal.) the House 5:15 p. m., adjourned, went into Committee of the Whole on the pension appropriation bill. Mr. Morrow explained | military claims against the Government was that the bill appropriated for the payment of taken up, and after considerable debate was pensions the sum of \$133,173,000. It was esti- recommitted, mated that this sum of money would be disthe United States. It was estimated that the morning hour expired, and the resolution went gross cost to the United States of these pensions over until Monday. bill had been pending in the House the mem- Indians. bers of the Appropriation Committee had been asked whether the hill took into consideration the probable increase in the force of the Pension Bureau, and the response had been that the measure was framed on the requirements of The existing statutes.

It was believed, from an inspection of the appropriation of the proceeding year and of the York Star. expenditures, that the calculation of the Commissioner was substantially correct, and that so far as existing law was concerned the amount of appropriation was sufficient. He believed that there would be no deficiency next year, but, on the contrary, that there would prove to he a slight excess of appropriation. He said this because he auticipated that gentlemen on the other side would call attention to the fact that there had been pension deficiences during the past few years, and would claim that it was the purpose of the Republicans to allow a defigiency to grow up in 1892. He believed the appropriation to be amply sufficient. He know so better way of distributing the surplus it for the benefit of the veteran soldiers. The Government had the money to pay the penmions. It had the money derived from the sogailed internal revenue. The amount of money derived from the internal revenue was in excess of the amount paid to pensioners,

Mr. Cooper (Ind.) spoke against the bill. neared Commissioner of Pensions Raum, and said the whole measure was one of corruption. and was used for partisan purposes. He spoke about the recent investigation of the Commissioner, and said he had been whitewashed by the majority of the committee, but the minority had reported that all the allegations of fraud and peculation he (Cooper) had charged against the Commissioner had been proved, and the minority of the committee had so reported

to the House. Mr. Sawyer (N. Y.) was surprised that the gentleman abould make his speech at this time, before the case was closed. He knew that the gentleman had prepared the speech. He knew that the gentleman had studied the evilence in preparing for this, which he expected to be the great crowning movement of his legislative career. The gentleman had said that the committee had abandoned my farther legislation. Certainly the postionan was mistaken. It had been the clear understanding that when the committee adjourned it should not at this mession be in order to hear further testimony. That was in understanding of the situation, The ex __ not been closed; the committee was ready to hear any evidence that might be brought before it. The gentleman from Indiana might avail himself of any information which had been brought forth, and might summon any witnesses he saw fit. The committee had heard every witness the gentleman had called, except such as he desired to call on questions which the committee had ruled was But a proper subject of investigation. Every witness had been heard who could throw any light open the management of the affairs of the Pension Office. There was nothing in the testi-

Universal Refrigerator stock, and no instance had been shown that any person owning that stock had been promoted.

Without reaching a conclusion on the bill, the committee rose, and the House adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

In the Senate, Mr. Stanford (Cal.) introduced a bill to provide the Government with means sufficient to supply the National want of a

sound circulating medium, and said he proposed to submit some remarks upon it hereafter. The bill is the same as that introduced by him last May, and is again introduced to allow the Senator to talk upon the measure. It authorizes the issue of \$100,000,000 in Treasury notes, to be leaned to citizens at two per cent., who own unencumbered agricultural lands, the value of the loans not to exceed one-half the assessed value of the land, nor extend for more than 20 years.

The election bill was then taken up, and Mr. Gray (Del.) addressed the Senate at great length. Several other Senators engaged in the debate, and without reaching a conclusion upon the measure the Senate at 5 p. m. adjourned, In the House, Mr. Cutcheon (Mich.) called

up Senate joint resolution authorizing the secretary of War to issue one thousand stands of arms to each of the States of North and South Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska. On motion of Mr. Carter (Mont.) the State of Montana was included in the provisions of the joint resolution, which was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Morrow (Cal.) the Houseyeas, 138, nays 71, (Mr. Rogers leading the opposition in support of the private calendarwent into Committee of the Whole on the pen-

sion appropriation bill. to the general pension question. The proba- with Alliance men and women. bilities were that within seven years there strike off unworthy pensioners; the third was to transfer the Bureau to the War Department and take it out of the domain of politics. Here were the people staggering under the meet this matter frankly. The people could not be fooled

Mr. Peters (Kan.) made an exhaustive arguby the bill was amply sufficient to pay all the ensuing year. He charged the Democratic party with hypocrisy in its treatment of the ment. He conceded that the Republican party | eloquent appeal for National harmony. in Kansas had run against it and had been cries of "We will" and the service pension bill, and unless his Democratic friends would and wipe them from the face of the earth.

In concluding the debate Mr. Morrow (Cal.) argued that the amount carried by the bill was

In the Senate, Mr. Sherman (O.) introduced three bills and one amendment to a bill, all of which were referred to the Finance Committee. and to those who have lost an arm below the | The new bills are: To amend the law relating elbow or a leg below the knee \$55 a month, to the refining and parting of bullion; to Those who have lost a hand or a foot or have amend the act authorizing the receipt of gold been totally disabled in the same, are to be en- | coin in exchange for gold bars, and a bill authorizing the recoinage of subsidiary coins of

have contracted two or more disabilities shall Mr. Morgan (Ala.) offered a resolution calling receive a sum per month equal to the total of | the on Secretary of the Treasury for information the rates for all of the disabilities mentioned, asto the sums of money paid by the United States The joint resolution to issue arms to settlers on vouchers or requisitions made by or in favor was taken up and debated at considerable of John I. Davenport as an election supervisor length, Mr. Voorbees (Ind.) opposing the meas- since August 1, 1871, either for his own comuse, and stating that a liberal supply of beef | pensation or for that of others employed under and bread would soon quell the uprising. Re- his direction and supervision in the enforcemarks were made by Messrs. Dawes (Mass.), ment of election laws. At the suggestion of Allison (Iowa), Reagan (Tex.), Stewart (Nev.), Mr. Hoar the resolution went over until Mon-

Mr. Ingalls, (Kan.) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill defining a quorum of the Commissioners of the District of sition to the measure. At the conclusion of Columbia. It provides that two of the three The election bill was then taken up, and Mr. Gray (Del.) resumed the floor.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) asked unanimous consent morning hour was the bill for the punishment | to have a reprint of the bill, the sections in of every guardian, conservator, curator, com- | the original bill and in the Senate substitute to mittee, tutor, or other fiduciary agent for the be in parallel columns. The motion gave rise

Mr. Gray did not conclude his remarks, and after a short Executive session the Senate, at In the House, the bill for the settlement of

The Senate concurrent resolution for the retributed among 654,715 pensioners. This was moval of the remains of Gen. Grant from the largest number of beneficiaries ever pro- Riverside Park to Arlington was taken up, and wided for in any single item in the Statutes of Mr. O'Neili (Pa.) explained the measure. The

for the year 1892 would average \$203.40. The | The Committee on Indian Affairs then obpension ball of the current year had been | tained the floor, and passed, after considerable framed under the calculation presented by the discussion, bills for the relief of the Creek and Commissioner of Pensions, under which Choctaw Indians; also an appropriation of

> The House adjourned at 4:30 p. m. MONDAY, DEC. 8,

In the Senate, Mr. Gorman (Md.) presented a large number of petitions, principally from the State of New York, protesting against the passage of the elections bill. He said that they had been gotten up under the lead of the New

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) read portions of a letter written by Mr. Lee, a Census Indian Agent, from the Pine Ridge Agency, to the Interior Department, going to show that there is no lack of food among the Sioux. He said that he account of want of supplies.

Mr. Voorhees (Ind.) set up against the testimony of that special Indian Agent the testi- Executive Committee, submitted the annual mony of tien. Miles, in an interview the day report of the work accomplished during the Canada has a deficit of over a million dollars guilty or not, may acquire a pensionable status subject, saying, "We have overwhelming evidence from officers, Inspectors and Agents as money of the Government than to appropriate that they have been suffering from the want of food more or less for two years, and one of the | their organization, but simply that of an indiprincipal causes of dissatisfaction is that very masther.

> The discussion was continued on the joint resolution heretofore introduced by Mr. Morgan (Ala.), appropriating \$5,000 for an investigation of the outbreak. It was participated in by Messra. Pierce, Voorhees and Paddock-the

mony to show that any person in the office latter indulging in some criticism upon "mili- fore adjournment a resolution was unanimously alleged corruption in Cincinnati under the old knew anything in regard to the purchase of the tary chieftains" who at every cross-roads they adopted indorsing the National Economist and Board of Public Improvements, that he was stop at send for newspaper men to interview were said, and there had been a great deal of absurd exaggeration in connection with the whole business.

Mr. Morgan's joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The election bill was then taken up and consumed the day's session, the adjournment taking place at 5:50 p. m.

In the House, the Committee on the District of Columbia were accorded the floor, and a number of important measures were passed. Mr. McKinley (Obio) reported from the Ways and Means Committee, and the House passed the bill providing for a rebate on tobacco in stock equal to the reduction made in the Internal Revenue tax by the last tariff bill.

Mr. McKinley merely stated that the bill was similar to the provision of the tariff bill, section 30, which had been omitted in the enrolling of that measure, and on the declaration by Mr. Mills that it was "all right," no opposition was made to its passage.

Mr. Bartine (Nev.) asked quanimous consent for the passage of a bill for the recoinage of defaced subsidiary silver coin, making such coin legal tender to the amount of \$20, and providing that it shall constitute part of the legal reserve of National banks. Mr. Cannon (III.) objected, and the House, at 5 p. m., adjourned.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Meeting of the National Body at Ocals, Fla. The meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union met at Ocala, Fla., Tuesday, Dec. 2. Nearly every State was Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) addressed his remarks represented, and the Opera House was crowded

President Polk delivered his annual address would be a million pensioners on the roll, who | congratulated the Alliance on its achievements would be paid \$170,000,000 annually. The | since the last meeting, and then reviewed the first necessity was to meet the question frankly | causes of agricultural depression. He said by adequate appropriations; the second was to | that "retrogression in American agriculture raise a committee to investigate the Bureau | meant National decay and powerful and promthoroughly, to have the list revised and to | ising as is this young giant Republic, yet its power and glory touch not the degradation of the American farmer."

The alarm incident to the centralization of the money power and upbuilding of monopoburdens that had so distressed them that they | lies was pointed out, and both political parties were seeking new alliances. Let Congress condemned for forcing and encouraging this condition. He recommended the establishment of an organization to be known as the National Legislature, to be composed of the ment to show that the appropriation carried | National President and the Presidents of the various State Alliances, their duties to be to pensions which would be granted during the | look after legislation in the States and in Congress. He also recommended changes in the Constitution, and recited demands to be made soldier. The Democratic party was endeavor- in financial, land, election and tax reforms; ing to embrace the Farmers' Alliance move- | deprecated sectionalism, and closed with an

At the conclusion of President Polk's adoverthrown. It had received a black eye. dress the Alliance resolved itself into a sort of [Laughter.] But the time was coming when love feast, during which C. A. Power, an old the cyclone would strike Democratic States. It | Union soldier from Indiana, moved that all exwas now being intrenched in Texas and Mis- Union soldiers in the hall who indersed the souri, and in 1892, gentlemen who were relying sentiments expressed in the speech of the upon the Alliance hosts would find that their | President with reference to the burial of sechosts had disappeared as the Republican ma- | tionalism rise up to be counted. The motion ity had disappeared in Kausas. He wanted prevailed, and between 40 and 50 stood up the Fifty-second Congress to pass the sub- amidst the wildest enthusiasm. Under the intreasury bill, [laughter,] the free coinage bill, | spiration of this good feeling an ex-Union soldier from Wisconsin stood up in his seat and called upon all Union soldiers present to give do all that they would find that the wave of three cheers for the old Confederates in the Althe Farmers' Alliance would sweep over them liance. They were given with a will. Then it was the Confederates' turn, and they cheered the old soldiers of the Union with a volume and heartiness that raised no doubt as to the all, if not more than all, that would be required genuineness of their feeling. The cheers by the Pension Bureau during the coming ended with a wild old-fashioned "rebel yell," and, as its echoes died away, one aged veteran of the Confederacy shouted, in a voice that rang out clearly through the hall, "That's the genuine article; I've heard it before."

> In the evening a business session was held, at which charges were preferred against National. President Polk, Judge Livingstone, President/ of the Georgia Alliance, and Dr. Macune, the Editor of the National Economist, in which it was charged that undue influence had been used to elect a Senator from the State of Georgia. From his own testimony, it appears that Dr. Macune went to Atlanta during the Senatorial contest and took part in the fight, advocating the election of Mr. Calhoun. The defeated wing of the Georgia Alliance are the movers in these charges. A committee was ordered to investigate the charges, and a member from each State delegation was appointed

> on the committee. At Wednesday's meeting of the Alliance, Delegate McAllister, of Mississippi, Introduced resolutions denouncing the Lodge election bill, stating that it would involve a radical revolution of the election machinery of the Union, both State and National, and its passage would be fatal to the cherished liberties of all citizens. The bill was partisan in spirit, and would be partisan in its application, and that the Farmers' National Ailiance must solemly protest against the passage of said election bill, and ask the Senators to employ all fair and

legal means to defeat the unpatriotic measure. Mr. McAllister spoke in support of the reso-Intions. Mr. Deming, of Pennsylvania, said that there was a feeling at the North that the Farmers' Alliance was a Southern organization, its members were saturated with Southern sentiments, and that the passage of such resolutions would strengthen these opinions and check the growth of the Alliance in the North and East. A delegate from Illinois expressed practically the same sentiments, and feared that the adoption of the resolutions at this time would confirm the charges sometimes heard that the Farmers' Alliance was a partisan | York .- The first experiment with the Koch | able discharge, so far from being a bar, would body. The resolutions were unanimously adopted amidst the wildest enthusiasm. A

On Thursday several delegates spoke in favor of the formation of a new party, Vast caverns, filled with onyx are said to have providing pensions for present dependence \$98,700,000 had been appropriated. While that \$100,000 for the purchase of food for the Sioux to take the lead in National politics, and been discovered in Crawford County, Mo., near they promised the following of the different | Steeleville. alliances and other workingmen's organizations which are in sympathy with the St. Louis

> On Friday the Committee on Organization made a report, which is to furnish the basis for an ultimate union between the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association. Under this proposition the Mutual Benefit Association will maintain its separate organization, but will be entitled to representation in the National Alliance Council, and the Executive Committee of each organization is to meet hereread this to relieve the public anxiety, and to after and arrange the details of this union. A show that Indians are not on the war-path on | resolution was also offered providing for the adoption of the St. Louis Alliance platform of 1889. Dr. Macune, Chairman of the National political speech, in which he denounced the Republican party as unworthy of existence. The speech produced a profound sensation, and Alliance men say that it is not the opinion of vidual. The committee appointed to investigate the charges affecting the official conduct of Polk, Livingstone and Macune find that it has been unable to ascertain a single fact implicating the official reputation of President Polk, but thought be ought not to have written the Norwood letter. As to Mr. Livingstone, of the Georgia State Alliance, they did not find anything derogatory of his personal or official standing, but are not prepared to inderse his course in the Georgia Schatorial contest. That in the case of Dr. Macune nothing has been found to lessen their confidence in his personal integrity and loyalty to the order. However, they regret his official connection with the Georgia Scnatorial contest. The report was adopted.

At Friday's session, President Hall, of the Missouri Alliance, protested against the adoption of the report of the majority exonerating Dr. Macune, but Macune's friends objected to his stating reasons, on the ground that his previously-formulated objections were in the nature of a minority report which he had now forfeited his right to make by reason of the Convention's final action on the majority report of the committee. Mr. Hall stated as his objection in refusing to sign the minority report, because it censured President Polk for writing the Norwood letter, and because it exonerated Dr. Macune, although the latter had admitted before the committee that he had gone to Georgia and formed a combination" among Alliance legislators and others in the interest of Mr. Calhoun for United States Senator, and that he had also admitted that Calhoun had loaned him \$2,000, and that Macune also admitted he remained 16 days in Georgia lobbying for Calhoun's election. The reading of this document produced a profound sensa-

tion in the Convention. As soon as quite was restored the Convention took up the President's annual message and suggestions, most of which were adopted. Be-

them. In this way a great many foolish things | Alliance regard the Macune matter as a pure | National Colored Farmers' Alliance unanicided upon as the place, and third Tues lay in that strong efforts will be made to revoke this

of meeting.

several States, which shall loan money to the | mates have been made up with a view of creating people at two per cent, per annum on non- a large deficiency to be supplied by the next perishable farm products and real estate, with | Congress .- In the Cambridge (Mass.) election imitations upon the quantity of land and Hon. A. B. Alger, Democrat and citizens' candiamount of money; that the circulating medium | date for Mayor, was elected. No license was be increased to \$50 per capita; that Congress adopted by 564 majority. The National pass laws prohibiting the dealing in futures on | Farmers' Alliance adopted a resolution deall agricultural and mechanical productions. | nouncing the Lodge bill as partisan and unjust, limited coinage of silver; demand the passage | ana Lottery was declared hostile to civilization of laws by Congress prohibiting alien owner- | and morals.—Republican party managers in ship of land; that such laws be enacted as not | Kansas claim that enough Alliance members of to build up one industy at the expense of an- the Legislature will vote for Senator Ingalls to other; the removal of the present heavy tariff give bim a majority on joint ballot .- B. R. from the necessaries of life; a graduated and | Tillman was inaugurated Governor of South equitable system of taxation on incomes; a Carolina. In his address he promised prorigid, honest and just State and Government | tection for the colored people; proposed reform | control and supervision of public communica- in the school system, and pledged retrenchtion and transportation; the issue of fractional | ment in State expenses. paper currency to facilitate the exchange through the mails, and the establishment of postal savings banks in connection with the

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Postoffice Department.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES. At Middletown, Ky., George Burgess, a desperado, shot and seriously wounded Miss Alice McKinley, and was killed by officers while re-

sisting arrest .- Albert H. Smith, the New York broker whose forgeries caused the failure of Mills, Robeson & Smith, has seen sentenced to 17 years' imprisonment,--- A portion of Scotten & Co.'s tobacco factory, at Detroit, was burned. Two firemen were killed and others injured. Loss on building and stock \$300,000. -Lewis Watson, colored, was hanged at Isabella, Ga., for the murder of Jack Curry .-The Ladies' Aid Society of Paxton, Keith County, Neb., have sent out an appeal for the destitute settlers whose crops have failed .--The indictments against Mrs. Eva Hamilton, Mrs. Swinton, her mother, and Joshua Mann, charged with conspiracy to defraud Robert Ray Hamilton, were dismissed by Judge Martine, of New York, at the District Attorney's request. -At Norristown, Pa., Jacob Stillwagon, a 64year-old farmer, was convicted of criminal libel, having for two years sent obscene letters to a Conshohocken school teacher. -- Geo. W. Hall was convicted at Williamsport, Pa., of murder in the second degree for the killing of Jacob Konkle in May last. The jury recommended him to mercy. --- A robber entered a passenger car which had become detached from took all his money from a Mr. Smith, of Milhad attempted to resist him. --- Launt Thompson, a well-known sculptor, of New York, has been sent to the "Island" for 30 days for drunkenness .- James Rogers, until recently a clerk in Omaha, working for \$8 per week, has been informed that he becomes heir to an estate of \$150,000 and the title of Lord Dunvel. - Ex-Mayor Thompson, of Detroit, Mich., thrashed Sydney Corbett, jr., the editor of the Critic, a society journal, for making too free use of his daughter's name. - Five men were killed and three men were fatally injured by the collapse of one of the blast-furnace stacks that was being repaired at the Illinois Iron and Steel Company's works at Joliet. This is the third time a fatal accident has occurred at this particular furnace. - Kansas City detectives are puzzled over the robbery of Mrs. Kirk B. Armour's diamonds, valued at \$10,000, which mysteriously disappeared from the safe-deposit vaults, where they were stored .-- Miss Annie Riley gave the alarm of fire in a Pittsburg enement and thereby saved the lives of the tenants-about 40 in all. The janitor and his wife were, however, burned to death, --- Mrs. Wilcox, of Lyme, Conn., made her burial dress, took poison, and died. She feared insanity. -At Jorsey City, N. J., Francis Whelan, Patrick Kennedy, John Miller, and John Green,

election officers, convicted of ballot-box stuffing at the general election in November, 1889, were sentenced to 18 months each in State prison. GENERAL. The banking house of Delamater & Co., of George Wallace Delamater was the President pointed by Gov. Beaver to consider the feasi- | ple one. bility of constructing a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River will meet in Pittsburg to-day to prepare its report for presentation to | nal service of 90 days, had never re-enlisted, that 10,000 families are in need of assistance. | ing to the new law, there must ultimately be on the Census heard the application of Mr. pensionable dependence. John M. Bowers, representing New York City, for a recount of the City and County of New lymph in America was made at New Haven, not impair his claim if based upon a disability Conn., with lymph sent to Professor Chittenresolution was offered indorsing Senator Stau- den, of the Yale Biological School .- Repre- competent evidence, be pensioned under the ford's bill for loaning money on lands at 2 per sentatives of the United States and other ruling in the case of Daniel Kauffman. But the cent. interest, the mortgages to run for 30 American Republics constituting the Inter-Co- act of June 27, 1890, is not an act for pension-Ionial Railway Commission met and choose A.

J. Cassatt, President of the commission.

The Portuguese Government disayows any sympathy with the Colonists who tore down an English flag in South Africa, after capturing the station, --- In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour made a motion that Parliament vote \$25,000 for the purpose of providing seed potatoes for the distressed land cultivators in Ireland. The appropriation was approved .----The Government's Irish land purchase bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons this evening by a vote of 268 to 130. The followers of Mr. Parnell voted with the Government. -- The body of a young peasant girl, so mutilated as to suggest the handiwork of a in the vicinity of Berne, Switzerland .---Dominion said is to be on the verge of a commercial crisis.

POLITICAL.

It is intimated that Senators Quay and Cameron will oppose the passage of the Federal elections bill. They were visited by a delegation of Philadelphia politicians last week. which included State Senators Penrose, Smith, and Crouse .- Secretary Blaine, in his letter recalling Mr. Migner from his post as Minister to the Central American States, scores him severely for his action in regard to the killing of Gen. Barrundia, and lays down the dectrine that the American flag protects all political refugees who may take shelter under it .- Mr. Frank Zumstein testified before the Ohio Legislature's committee, which is investigating the



EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP of infancy and childhood, whether torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusty, pimply, or blood, whether simple scroftdams, or hereditary, is specifily, permanently, and economically cured by the curretha Remembers, consisting of Curicura, the great Skin Cure, Curicura Soar, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and Curicura Resolvent, the new libood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Parents, save your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin now. Delays are dangerous, Cures made in childhood are permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price, Curicura, 50c.; Soar, 25c.; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.

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Baby's skin and scalp purified and as beautified by CUTICUHA SOAP. Kidney pains, backache, and muscular rheu-manism relieved in one minute by the celebrated CUTICUEA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, 25c.

Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases,"

Dr. Macune. A great many members of the offered a position for a bonus of \$4,000,--- The piece of whitewashing. Washington was de- mously approved the Lodge elections bill. -A call signed by Gen. Rice and John Davis, November is the time for the next annual meet- of Kansas, and about seventy-five other meming of the National Alliance, but it is expected | bers of the Alliance, has been issued for a National conference to meet at Cincinnati on the action, and make Indianapolis the next place | 23d of February .- The Republican leaders of the House have decided to prepare and pass a At the session on Monday the Alliance made | reapportionment bill at an early date. Conthe following demands regarding legislation: gressman Dunnell is at work drafting the The abolition of National banks; that the Gov- measure, - Secretary Noble and Pension Comernment shall establish sub-treasuries in the missioner Raum deny that the pension esti-They condomn the silver bill and ask for un- and protesting against its passage. The Louisi-

A WONDERFUL BOOK.

Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language, The new edition of Webster's Dictionary, which the publishers-G. & C. Merriam & Co.,

of Springfield, Mass.-have just put on the market under the name of "Webster's National Dictionary of the English Language," is wonderful work, and is cordially welcomed by all classes of English-speaking people. The "International" is, in fact, the popular Unabridged," thoroughly re-edited in every detail, and vastly enriched in every part, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation as satisfactorily as the "Unabridged" as revised in 1861 has met the requirements of the last generation.

The editing has been done under the supervision of the same editor-in-chief, and under the auspices of the same publishers, who conducted the previous revision. They have never wavered from their aim to maintain its progressive supremacy. They began this revision, not as a speculative venture, but as a duty to scholars and to letters, before the signal of new rivalries was sounded. They have carried it patiently and suitably through to an unforced

Work having direct specific reference to the publication of this Dictionary has been in progress for over 10 years. Not less than 100 persous have been employed under pay in doing the editorial work. Besides these, a large number of interested scholars have freely contributed in important ways to its completeness a train on the Cotton Belt Railroad, in Texas, and value. The service of the paid workers waukee, and fataliy shot Charles Gerhardt, who literary labor. Within these 10 years, and before the first copy was printed, there was expended in the work of investigation, editing, illustrating, typesetting, correcting, etc., more

HONORABLE DISCHARGE Absolutely Necessary to Secure a Pension Under

the New Law. Awhile ago Secretary Noble referred to Assistant Secretary Bussey, for his consideration and decision, the following communication from Commissioner of Pensions Raum in regard to claims that arose under the act of June 27,

"The law requires, among other things, a minimum service of 90 days, and seems to require also an honorable discharge therefrom. Where it is shown that the soldier served over 90 days, and was honorably discharged, re-enlists in the same or other organization, and was dishonorably discharged or deserted therefrom, would be have status to apply for a pension under the act of June 27,

In answering the inquiry Gen. Bussey discusses very fully the intent and scope of the act of June 27, 1890, and, in conclusion, says: "It is clear that the least period of pensionable service under the act of June 27, 1890, must embrace 90 days, and that the claimant mast prove an honorable discharge therefrom; but you ask substantially, if claimant shall show an honorable discharge from the mini-Meadville, Pa., assigned. The liabilities and | mum service of 90 days, and yet it appears he assets are unknown, but are believed to be re-enlisted in 'the same or other organization, about \$100,000 each; \$100,000 of the State's and was dishonorably discharged or deserted money is on deposit in the bank. Senator | therefrom, would be have status to apply for a pension under the act of June 27, 1890?' The of the bank, -The State Commission ap- answer to this portion of your inquiry is a sim-

"It is evident that, if the soldier, after receiving an honorable discharge from the origithe Legislature. - The golden wedding of Mr. | he would occupy a pensionable status; he might and Mrs. Cyrus W. Field was celebrated at become a dependent pensioner, under the act New York. A message of congratulation was of June 27, 1800, by reason of his service, but received from England signed by a large num- the fact that he re-enlisted put him back in ber of distinguished men .- The commission | the service and rendered him non-pensionable appointed by Gov. Thayer, of Nebraska, to in- | during his second term of enlistment. The revestigate the crop failure roport that there was | enlistment is construed as a continuation of the a total failure of crops in twelve Counties, and | soldier in the same service from which, accord--The House of Representatives Committee | an honorable discharge as a prerequisite to

"If the soldier were a claimant for invalid pension under the general law, his dishonorincurred in the line of duty; he might, upon ing claimants for pensionable disabilities which originated in the line of duty. It is an act without reference to cause due to the service; and a final and honorable discharge in such cases is an essential matter of proof.

"An honorable discharge from the service under the soldier's first enlistment did not, nor could it, alone, establish his title to a pension on account of that enlistment; and it would be absurd to hold that the dishonorable discharge from the second enlistment was cured or neutralized by the honorable discharge from

"A soldier cannot be pensioned at all under any statue without a final discharge from the service; and the act of June 27, 1890, requires that such final discharge shall be an 'honorable' one as a condition of pension under its pro- | 2 visions. In the case of desertion, it is held that a deserter is not discharged, but is, construct-"Jack the Ripper," has been found in a forest | ively, in the service, and therefore, in order that a soldier charged with desertion, whether after the late discussion in the Senate on that past year. Gen. Rice, of Kansas, delivered a for the five months ending Dec. 1, and the under this or any other act, it is necessary that he procure an expurgation of the charge from the records of the War Department and thereupon an 'honorable discharge' from the service, or that he shall have returned to the serv- | \$ ice subsequent to the record of the desertion and been thereafter honorably discharged, The discharge would of course terminate his status as a deserter, and to that extent render him eligible under the act of June 27, 1890, or under any other statute, upon proof of pensionable cause."

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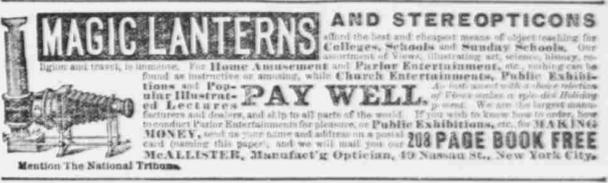
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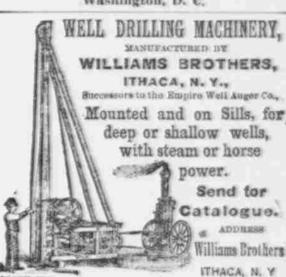
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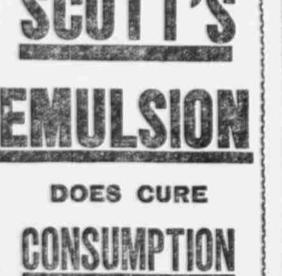
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